

Concluded from First page.

party by violating its principles? Do you propose to keep the party united by forcing a division? Stand by the doctrine that leaves the people perfectly free to form and regulate their institutions for themselves in their own way, and your party will be united and irresistible in power. Abandon that great principle, and the party is not worth saving, and cannot be saved, after it shall be violated. I trust we are not to be rushed upon this question. Why shall it be done? Who is to be benefited? Is the South to be the gainer? Is the North to be the gainer? Neither the North nor the South has the right to gain a sectional advantage by trickery or fraud.

But I am beseeched to wait until I hear from the election on the 21st of December. I am told that perhaps that will put it all right, and will save the whole difficulty. How can it? Perhaps there may be a large vote. There may be a large vote returned. [Laughter.] But I deny that it is possible to have a fair vote on the slavery clause; and I say that it is not possible to have any vote on the constitution. Why wait for the mockery of an election, when it is provided, unalterably, that the people cannot vote—when the majority are disfranchised?

But I am told on all sides, "Oh, just wait; the pro-slavery clause will be voted down." That does not obviate any of my objections; it does not diminish any of them. You have no more right to force a free-State constitution on Kansas than a slave-State constitution. If Kansas wants a slave-State constitution, she has a right to it; if she wants a free-State constitution, she has a right to it. It is none of my business which way the slavery clause is decided. I care not whether it is voted down or voted up. Do you suppose, after the pledges of my honor that I would go for that principle and leave the people to vote as they choose, that I would now degrade myself by voting one way if the slavery clause be voted down, and another way if it be voted up? I care not how that vote may stand. I take it for granted that it will be voted out. I think I have seen enough in the last three days to make it certain that it will be returned out, no matter how the vote may stand. [Laughter.]

Sir, I am opposed to that concern, because it looks to me like a system of trickery and jugglery to defeat the fair expression of the will of the people. There is no necessity for crowding this measure, so unfair, so unjust as it is in all its aspects, upon us. Why can we not now do what we proposed to do in the last Congress? We then voted through the Senate an enabling act, called "the Toombs bill," believed to be just and fair in all its provisions, pronounced to be almost perfect by the Senator from New Hampshire, (Mr. Hale,) only he did not like the man then President of the United States who would have to make the appointments. Why can we not take that bill, and out of compliment to the President, add to it a clause taken from the Minnesota act, which he thinks should be a general rule, requiring the constitution to be submitted to the people, and pass that? That unites the party. You all voted, with me, for that bill, at the last Congress. Why not stand by the same bill now? Ignore Leocompton, ignore Topeka, treat both those party movements as irregular and void; pass a fair bill—the one that we framed ourselves when we were acting as a unit; have a fair election, and you will have peace in the Democratic party, and peace throughout the country, in ninety days. The people want a fair vote. They will never be satisfied without it. They never should be satisfied without a fair vote on their constitution.

If the Toombs bill does not suit my friends, take the Minnesota bill of the last session—the one so much commended by the President in his message as a model—Let us pass that as an enabling act, and allow the people of all parties to come together and have a fair vote, and I will go for it. Frame any other bill that secures a fair, honest vote to men of all parties, and carries out the pledge that the people shall be left free to decide on their domestic institutions for themselves, and I will go with you with pleasure, and with all the energy I may possess. But if this constitution is to be forced down our throats, in violation of the fundamental principle of free government, under a mode of submission that is a mockery and insult, I will resist it to the last. I have no fear of any party associations being severed. I should regret any social or political estrangement, even temporarily; but if it must be, if I cannot act with you and preserve my faith and my honor, I will stand on the great principle of popular sovereignty, which declares the right of all people to be left perfectly free to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way. I will follow that principle wherever its logical consequences may take me, and I will endeavor to defend it against assault from any and all quarters. No mortal man shall be responsible for my action but myself. By my action I will commit no man.

Message of Acting-Governor Denver to the Territorial Legislature, January 4th, 1858.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
Leocompton, K. T., Jan. 4th, 1858.

To the Council and House of Representatives of the Territory of Kansas:

The time having arrived when, under the law, you are directed to convene for the transaction of legislative business, custom requires that I should communicate to you my views on the condition and wants of the Territory.

Having but recently arrived among you, it can hardly be expected that I should have that exact information in relation to the internal affairs of the Territory that a longer residence would have afforded, but I have seen enough to satisfy me that much of the animosity and bitter feeling now existing, proceeds more from personal hostility than from political considerations. These had their origin in the troubles growing out of the first settlement of the country, and the vindictive feelings then engendered among the prominent actors, have in many instances sunk into personal hatred. Thus you find the most bitter feuds existing all over the country, which, when traced back, are found to have originated in some personal quarrel. The southern part of the Territory was lately convulsed about a claim to a quarter-section of land. One man with his friends forcibly removed another from a claim, and for doing so they were arrested under a writ issued by the United States Judges, and held to bail for their appearance at the next term of the Court to answer the charges made against them. A cry of persecution was immediately raised, and this petty difficulty was soon elevated to the dignity of a "war between the Free State and Pro-Slavery parties," and at one time threatened to draw the whole Territory into the quarrel. The difficulty was not at first a political one, but it was seized upon, as a pretext for their acts, by those lawless and restless men who are never satisfied except when engaged in some broil or exciting trouble. The peace of the country is the last thing such people desire, and they eagerly seize on every petty quarrel to disturb it. Such acts are demoralizing in their effects on the public mind, and it behooves every good citizen to discountenance them, and assist in bringing the actors to punishment. To quell these disturbances, I have deemed it necessary to send a detachment of United States troops into the neighborhood, which has had the effect to restore peace to the community. The rumors of battles and killing various persons, with which the country was rife at the time, have proved to be untrue; the marauders have confined their operations to the indiscriminate plunder of friends and foes.

The affairs of Kansas have for a long time attracted much of the attention of all portions of the American Union; and it is sincerely to be hoped that the troubles which have heretofore existed among the people of this Territory, are about to be peaceably adjusted. After the long continued disturbances, this will be a most gratifying result, and will give a new impetus to the prosperity and settlement of the country. Settled as this Territory has been, by people from every portion of the older States, many of whom entertained extreme views on the question of domestic slavery, it could hardly be expected that collisions would not occur; and yet a spirit of tolerance such as has characterized the people of our sister Territory, Nebraska, which was organized under the same law, and where slavery exists to almost, if not quite as great an extent as it does here, might have prevented it. There, all questions of public policy have been determined by a resort to the ballot-box, and all parties have yielded a ready acquiescence to such decisions. Coercive measures have never been resorted to there; and whenever frauds have been attempted at the elections, application has been made to the proper tribunals for correction, and in no instance, as far as my information extends, without finding redress. On these subjects the conduct of the people of Nebraska Territory is worthy of all commendation, and I sincerely hope that the great mass of the people of this Territory will follow their example.

It is much to be regretted that the Federal Government has been compelled to interfere in your Territorial affairs, and I trust that such interference will not be required in the future. A full and fair expression of the wishes of the people, by means of the ballot-box, will settle all these political differences, and during the time that I may have control of the Executive authority here, nothing shall be left undone to afford them an opportunity to give such an expression.

Much of the future peace and prosperity of this Territory depends on your legislative action; and I hope that you will be governed by calm judgment and wise counsel. Hasty or partisan legislation should be by all means avoided; the patriotic statesman will always be governed by considerations of public policy, keeping in view the necessities of the whole people, so as to protect and benefit the meritorious, and at the same time check and punish the vicious.

Before engaging in the business of legislation, however, I will direct your attention to a Constitution recently framed by a Convention sitting in this place. The second section of the schedule reads as follows:

"Sec. 2. All laws now in force in the Territory of Kansas, which are repugnant to this Constitution, shall continue and be of force until altered, amended, or repealed by a Legislature assembled under the provisions of this Constitution."

This was signed on the 7th day of November, 1857, and under its provisions submitted to the people on the 21st day of December last. It was again submitted to a vote of the people by an act of the Legislature, approved December 17, 1857, on one of the political parties voting at the time, on these propositions, and the others, among themselves from the polls. In absence of action it will probably be sent to Congress, and it may be as well for you to Congress, a pertinent legislation until you delay any further action Congress will take in the premises. States of the Union, admitted as one of the States of the Union, under this Constitution, and revive effect to nullify all your acts. If, however, you shall conclude to disregard this possible state of affairs, it then becomes a duty to direct your attention to some remedy on which legislative action may be necessary.

The criminal laws of the Territory, owing to the disturbed state of the country, are at present the most important. Every offence against the laws should be followed by speedy punishment, and this should be commensurate with the degree of crime committed. That philanthropy which seeks to pardon criminals for the purpose of reforming them, will never reduce their number, or protect society from their depredations; but sure and adequate punishment is well calculated to deter others from like practices. It is impossible, however, to enforce the criminal laws without prisons in which to confine the criminals. Your earliest effort, therefore, should be directed to the collection of revenue and the erection of prisons.

I have been informed that an organization exists in this Territory, similar to what is said to be the Danite organization among the Mormons. It is asserted that the members are bound by the most solemn oaths and obligations to resist the laws, take the lives of their fellow citizens, or commit any other act of violence they may be directed to do by their leaders. I am unwilling to believe that such an organization could ever find an existence in a civilized community; but the bare possibility of its existence, and the fact that assassinations have recently been perpetrated—giving a color of truth to the statement—should induce you to give it your most serious attention. By allowing it to go without notice, there is great danger that counter organizations may be started, and thus the whole country be placed at the mercy of lawless and irresponsible men.

The "Act for the prevention and punishment of election frauds," passed at your late session, ought to be so amended as to apply to those who attempt to deter men

from voting by threats of personal violence, or other means of intimidation. It ought, also, to provide a punishment for officers of the election who shall fail, neglect or refuse to send up the returns within a specified time.

The election law ought also to be amended so as to require every person to vote at the precinct near which he resides, and in no case to be allowed to vote outside of his own municipal township. The number of election precincts ought to be increased, so as to have them convenient for the people to attend the polls. At present, there is only one precinct in some of the counties, and the people of the whole county are thus compelled to go to that place to vote. This should be corrected. The County Commissioners should be authorized to establish as many voting places as they may deem necessary; and all county and township officers ought to be elected by the people.

A time should be fixed within which election returns should be made. The judges of election ought to make their returns to the County Clerks, and certified abstracts of the same should be by them sent to the Secretary of the Territory. Penalties should be imposed for the non-performance of these duties, as also for neglecting or refusing to serve as judges of election when appointed. At present, there is no provision of law authorizing an election to fill a vacancy in any office, except where in consequence of a tie vote, the people may have failed to elect. This is a very serious omission, and ought to be remedied.

The provisions of "An Act to provide for the location of Territorial roads in the Territory of Kansas," have not been complied with. They ought to be enforced by affixing a penalty for official neglect in such cases.

At present the law provides for four Justices of the Peace, and but one Constable, for each municipal township in which there is an incorporated city. This should be changed so that there should be two Justices and two Constables in each township, and special provisions should be made for incorporated cities and towns, according to their population.

The organization and establishment of Common Schools throughout the Territory, ought to receive every encouragement, and the lands applicable to school purposes ought to be protected. The duty of watching over and superintending these lands should be imposed on the Justices of the Peace and Constables, and they be held responsible for them, until the School Trustees shall be elected and take charge of the same. Every precaution ought to be taken to preserve these lands from depreciation, and apply them to the very laudable purposes for which they were intended.

I would call your attention to the necessity of devising means to build up a Territorial Library at the seat of Government, which should be placed under the control of the Secretary, who is the proper custodian of the books and archives. By requiring every person to whom a commission may be issued, to pay a small fee to the Library fund, a considerable sum may be realized every year, and it would not be long until you would have a Library of great value.

These are some of the chief objects to which I desire to call your attention at this time, and it will afford me pleasure at all times to co-operate with you in the enactment of all just and proper laws within the sphere of the powers conferred by the Organic Act. That Act is to the Territory what a Constitution is to an organized State. Its authority is paramount and cannot be transcended by us. The powers it confers are specific, and must not be disregarded. It is, in fact, the chart by which we must shape our course. So long, therefore, as we shall limit our official action to its provisions—listen to wise counsels—avoid hasty legislation, pursue such a course as will give security to the lives, liberty, and property of the people—lay aside personal animosities for the public good, and hold the Territorial officers to a strict accountability for the faithful execution of the laws, we can have nothing to fear. It may be in your power to restore tranquility and insure prosperity to the Territory, or you may establish a reign of terror which will be disastrous to all the best interests of the people, who have entrusted you with legislative authority. Such is the condition of affairs in the Territory at this time. Shall reason or passion prevail?

J. W. DENVER.

Secretary and Acting Governor.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

New Store and New Goods,

IN LAWRENCE.

ON OR ABOUT THE FIRST OF OCTOBER,

the subscriber will open IN LAWRENCE,

a regular

Wholesale Grocery Store.

He has erected a Stone Store,

Three Stories High, and Sixty feet Long,

with a commodious Cellar for the storage of

VEGETABLES, APPLES, &c.

Settlers from afar will be supplied at wholesale,

as low as the largest Wholesale Establishments in Kansas City or Leavenworth,

can supply them, with the addition of freight from those places to Lawrence.

A vast amount of time, and consequently money, will be thus saved to those living afar, by their

AVOIDING THE JOURNEY

TO THE RIVER TOWNS.

The subscriber has been at a

Very Great Expense

thus to provide for the

ACCOMMODATION OF THE PUBLIC,

as well as to make money himself, and he respectfully solicits a large share of public patronage.

C. STEARNS,

No. 25 Massachusetts street,

1 door south of Babcock & Lykins' Banking House.

Lawrence, Sept. 12-m3

THOSE

Wishing the Professional services of

DR. C. C. SLOCUM,

Physician and Surgeon,

Will please leave their orders at Tan News

Printing office,

EMPIRIA, KANSAS

For Sale.

A VALUABLE CLAIM, situated on the Cottonwood, five miles south-east of Emporia,

containing 80 acres of the best quality of timber, which, alone, is worth double the price: \$500.

PLUMB & MCCLUNG.

160

NO WAR!!
Furniture in Emporia at Lowest Kansas Prices.

Bedsteads, Tables, Chairs of all kinds, Cribs, Mattresses, And all kinds of Household Furniture!

COME, Housekeepers and old Bachelors, Young Men and Maidens; COME ALL! and get acquainted with me and my establishment.

Under the Printing Office, Emporia, and if our acquaintance is not mutually agreeable and profitable, I will endeavor that it shall be no fault of mine.

I intend to keep constantly on hand all kinds of Household Furniture usually kept in similar establishments in Eastern or Western cities, which I will sell at LOWEST KANSAS PRICES.

I will also supply COFFINS, on short notice.

WM. PERRY.

Emporia, September 12, 1857.-4

HORNSBY & FICK, MERCHANTS.

EMPIRIA, KANSAS.

HAVE opened a large, seasonable and well-selected stock of Goods in their

New Store House, Directly Opposite to the Emporia Hotel,

where they will be pleased to accommodate all who may need anything in their line on the LOWEST POSSIBLE TERMS.

We would state to the people of this vicinity and the public generally, that having purchased our goods in St. Louis, and shipped them, without unpacking, directly to this place, we are enabled to sell as cheap, and in most cases cheaper, than any other establishment west of the Missouri river.

A full supply of everything usually found in Western Stores will be kept constantly on hand at prices that cannot fail to strike, as very reasonable, all who may favor us with their patronage.

Our stock consists in part of Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes, Groceries, Hardware, Tinware, Stoves, Drugs, Medicines, &c., &c.

It is no trouble to show Goods—call, examine, and judge for yourselves.

HORNSBY & FICK, Emporia, Kansas June 6th, 1857.

GEORGE FORD, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN Staple and Fancy Dry Goods!

Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Crockery and Glassware, Groceries and Provisions, No. 24 Massachusetts street, LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

SEP12-3m

BEN. T. HUTCHINS, Attorney at Law, Notary Public and Land Agent.

Will buy and sell City property, pay taxes, collect claims, and attend to conveying and examination of titles. Main St. Leavenworth City.

aug12-6m

Valuable Claims, BOTH Timber and Prairie, for sale cheap. oct12-3m C. V. ESKRIDGE.

BLACKSMITHING. J. B. COX, HAVING established himself in the above business at Emporia, would announce to the people of this vicinity and the public generally, that he is fully prepared to do all manner of work in his line in the best manner. He flatters himself that with his long experience at the business he will be able to give the fullest satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage. His prices will be reasonable.

Emporia, August 1, 1857.-4

J. V. RANDOLPH, EMPORIA, KANSAS.

Holds himself in readiness to attend to Surveying in all its branches. jy4-4

DAVID A. POWELL, Steam Engine and Boiler Builder, Butler St., bet. Congress and Front, Cincinnati, O. All orders for Circular Saw Mills, Cast Iron Water Wheels for Saw and Grist Mills, Saw and Grist Mill Irons, Planes, Lathes, Boring Mills, Upright Drills, Screw Cutters, &c., made to order. Second hand Engines and Boilers for sale. June6-1y

E. B. Kirkendall, PRACTICAL SURVEYOR. Office—Four miles west of Emporia, Kansas. jy20-4

EMPIRIA AND LAWRENCE PASSENGER AND EXPRESS LINE. J. D. & G. M. WALKER, PROPRIETORS.

HACK will leave the Emporia House, Emporia, for Lawrence, every Monday morning at 7 o'clock, and the Whitney House, Lawrence, for Emporia, every Thursday morning at 7 o'clock. Passing through Bloomington, Twin Mound, Burlingame, and Kansas City.

Agents, N. S. STORE, Emporia House, Emporia, and T. L. WHITNEY, Whitney House, Lawrence. aug15-4

Clarke's Newly Patented Combined Grinding and Bolting, or Merchant FLOURING MILL.

THE GREATEST INVENTION OF THE AGE.

This complete Mill occupies a space 26 feet long, 5 feet wide, and 5 feet high. Grinding and Bolting at a single operation. Warranted to grind from 10 to 15 bushels per hour; requiring only from six to eight horse-power. Making as LARGE a yield, and as GOOD quality of Flour as any other Mill in use. Every person having a saw mill or mill of any kind, who has one of these mills attached. Also, all Town Companies should purchase rights. Cost of mill at St. Louis, boxed ready for shipping, only \$50. For further information, or for the purchase of Mills, or for rights in Leavenworth county, or town or County rights south of the Kansas River, in Kansas, address S. N. WOOD & CO., Real Estate Agents, Lawrence, Kansas. sep26-3m.

Wanted! INFORMATION in regard to the "Three Mysteries of Leavenworth," and of the whereabouts of Gov. Walker, Esq., residing in Kansas, and M. J. Parrott. All of which will be therefor rewarded. PLUMB & MCCLUNG. aug19

FLOURING MILLS. WE are Agents for FARMER'S CELEBRATED FLOURING MILLS, manufactured by PLUMB & MCCLUNG. at Cincinnati.

Scales! Scales! Scales! COUNTER and Platform Scales of all sizes, and patterns furnished to order by ALLEN & GILMORE, Cor. Mass. & Winthrop sts., Lawrence. June6-1y

Wanted! A GOVERNOR for Kansas! Men of principle and conscience need apply. PLUMB & MCCLUNG. aug19

Wanted! A Purchaser for two good Yoke of work Cattle. Cheap sale. PLUMB & MCCLUNG. aug19

Notice. THE undersigned having filed upon the South-west Quarter Section of Section No. 14, in Township No. 19, Range No. 11 East, and intending to pre-empt it, hereby warns all persons from settling on the same. aug15-4

Town Sites! FULL information given with regard to the steps necessary to be taken to legally secure Town Sites. [oct12-3m] C. V. ESKRIDGE.

Valuable Claim for Sale! CONTAINING 40 acres timber, plenty of stock water, ten acres improved, a good well of water and a dwelling house, and is but two miles from town. Will be sold cheap. Apply to PLUMB & MCCLUNG. sep12

LAND WARRANTS! 160 ACRE LAND WARRANTS for sale. Price \$175. PLUMB & MCCLUNG.

NEW PROSPECTUS OF THE SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN. VOLUME THIRTEEN.

To Mechanics, Manufacturers, Inventors & Farmers.

IN announcing the Thirteenth Annual Volume of the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN, which commenced on the 12th of September, the Editors and Publishers embrace this opportunity to thank their numerous friends and subscribers for the encouraging and very liberal support heretofore extended to their journal, and they would again re-assure their patrons of the determination to render the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN more and more useful, and more and more worthy of their continued confidence and good will. The undersigned point to the past as a guarantee of their disposition to always deal justly and discriminatingly with all subjects of a Scientific and Mechanical character which comes within their legitimate purview.

Having entirely discarded the system of employing itinerant agents and canvassers, the Publishers of the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN propose to offer

ONE THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS IN CASH PREMIUMS

for the fifteen largest lists of subscribers sent in by the first of January, 1858; said premiums to be distributed as follows:—

For the largest List	\$300
For the 2d largest List	250
For the 3d largest List	200
For the 4th largest List	150
For the 5th largest List	100
For the 6th largest List	80
For the 7th largest List	60
For the 8th largest List	40
For the 9th largest List	30
For the 10th largest List	20
For the 11th largest List	15
For the 12th largest List	10
For the 13th largest List	5
For the 14th largest List	5
For the 15th largest List	5

Names of subscribers can be sent in at different times and from different Post Offices. The cash will be paid to the orders of the successful subscribers, immediately after the first of January, 1858.

Southern, Western, and Canada money will be taken for subscriptions. Canadian subscribers will please to remit Twenty-six cents extra on each year's subscription to pay postage.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.—Two Dollars a Year, or One Dollar for Six Months.

CLUB RATES.—Five Copies, for Six Months, \$4; Five Copies, for Twelve Months, \$8; Ten Copies, for Six Months, \$8; Ten Copies, for Twelve Months, \$15; Twenty Copies for Twelve Months, \$28.

For all Clubs of Twenty and over, the yearly subscription is only \$1 40.

The new volume will be printed upon fine paper with new type.

The general character of the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN is well known, and as heretofore, it will be chiefly devoted to the promulgation of information relating to the various Mechanical and Chemical Arts, Manufactures, Agriculture, Domestic Economy, Engineering, Mill Work, and all interests which the light of Practical Science is calculated to advance. It is issued weekly, in form for binding; it contains annually from 500 to 600 finely executed Engravings, and Notices of American and European Improvements, together with an Official List of American Patent Claims published weekly in advance of all other papers.

It is the aim of the Editors of the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN to present all subjects discussed in its columns in a practical and popular form. They will also endeavor to maintain a candid fearlessness in combating and exposing false theories and practices in Scientific and Mechanical matters, and thus preserve the character of the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN as a reliable Encyclopedia of Useful and Entertaining Knowledge.

Specimen copies will be sent gratis to any part of the country.

MUNN & CO., Publishers and Patent Agents, No. 128 Fulton street, New York.

THREE THOUSAND SHARES OLD IN THREE WEEKS!

A MAP OF KANSAS AND A SHARE IN A SARATOGA CITY, consisting of Five Lots, with a chance of drawing the

Principal Prize, Value \$10,000, FOR ONE DOLLAR!

The subscribers, at the solicitation of many shareholders, are induced to alter their original plan for disposing of Saratoga City, and have adopted the following plan:—Saratoga City has been divided into 500 Shares, each share consisting of Five Lots. There are three Springs, the largest Sixty-five feet deep. These Springs will have Ten Acres of Land connected with them, and will constitute the principal prize, being valued at \$10,000. These Springs are worth a fortune to the person who draws them. The water that discharges from them would supply a large city; and is pure, cold and sparkling, and possesses mineral properties which must render this city the Saratoga of Kansas. The Springs constitute one of the Five Hundred Shares. There will be 10,000 Certificates issued, and each holder of a Certificate will draw a MAP OF KANSAS, WORTH ONE DOLLAR, or ONE OF THE FIVE HUNDRED SHARES IN SARATOGA CITY!

Location of Saratoga City. Saratoga City is located in Calhoun co., in Sec. 22, Township 9, Range 15—about 14 miles North of Topeka, 18 from Leavenworth, 25 from Leavenworth and 35 from Lawrence; is adjoining the Potawatomi Reservation (30 miles square) which will soon be open for pre-emption.

10,000 MAPS! We are happy to state that one of our most respectable Land Agency firms are engaged in getting up the most authentic Map of Kansas that has ever been produced, and that we have engaged 10,000 copies for the first edition! We can now supply a beautiful colored Sectional Map of Kansas to those who do not wish to wait until our map is published.

Plan Suggested for the Distribution. It has been suggested by a shareholder that 10,000 Envelopes be procured, and into 9,500 of these a slip of paper or card be inserted, with the words, "This Card entitles the holder to a Map of Kansas, which can be obtained by forwarding this Card to the Committee appointed to receive it." The Envelopes to be sealed and to be precisely alike—then to be indiscriminately mixed together, and numbered from No. 1 to No. 10,000, and those persons holding Certificates, by forwarding them to the Committee appointed to receive them, will receive the numbered Envelope which corresponds with the number of the Certificate. The Card entitles the holder to the Committee, and which will exhibit to them the result. This plan will probably be adopted, as it will guard against imposition.

THE DISTRIBUTION Will take place as soon as the Maps are ready, about the 15th of November.

Land and Land Warrants taken in exchange for shares, and a liberal discount allowed those who purchase by the quantity.

AGENTS WANTED In every city and town in the Territory. Inducements will be offered which will warrant attention to this enterprise.

Address GEO. W. GRAY & CO., Lawrence, K. T., enclosing One Dollar, and a Share will be dispatched by mail, and any information given that may be required. One Share, \$1; six Shares \$5; twelve Shares \$10.

Newspapers throughout the Territory, and in the States, are requested to publish the above three months, and send their bills to us for settlement. [aug22-3m] G. W. G. & CO.

Steam Fire Engines. MILL MACHINERY, PRINTING PRESSES, Iron Fronts, Columns, Gutters, Conductors, Window Lintels and Sills, Moving Machines, Thrashers, and Little Giant Corn Mills, furnished to order by ALLEN & GILMORE, Cor. Mass. & Winthrop sts., Lawrence. June6-1y

LEGAL WRITING. WE are prepared to draw up all manner of contracts, Bills of Sale, Leases, Warrants, and Mortgages, Deeds, Chancery Notes, &c., &c. Instructions given in regard to pre-emption cases, and Declarations filed in the Register's Office. [June6-1y] PLUMB & MCCLUNG.

Time! THE subscriber has for sale several hundred bushels of superior Lard, at his kiln, on the Neosho. Those wishing to purchase will do well to call soon. E. LAMB. October, 3d, 1857.-4

D. W. WOODWARD. J. A. FILLIS. CITY DRUG STORE, Woodward's Block, Lawrence, Kansas. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN DRUGS, PATENT MEDICINES, Oils and Varnishes, Window Glass and Paints, Brushes, Perfumery, Fancy and Toilet Articles, Fine Brandies, Wines, &c., for Medicinal Purposes, Also—Books, Stationery, Periodicals, Sheet Music, &c., &c.

Country dealers, Physicians, and all others are invited to call and examine our stock, which they will find the largest and best assorted in this Territory, all of which will